

Substance Abuse Prevention

Environmental Prevention Needs Assessment Workbook SFY2014



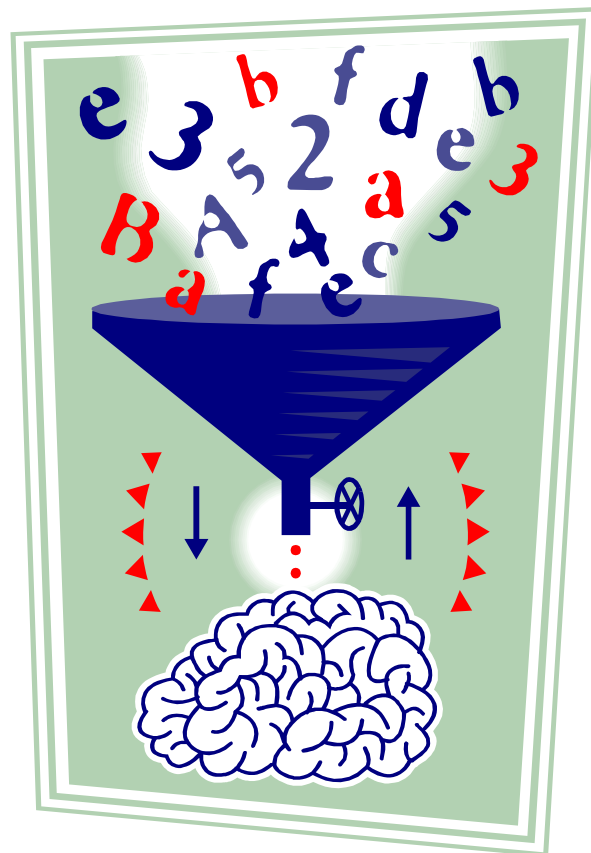
Part 3 Analysis & Recommendations

Meagher County
Version 1
August 2013

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Problems



Task One:
Explore Consequence and Consumption Data in Your Community
in Order to Identify What Problems are of Greatest Concern

CONSEQUENCES – PART 3

Alcohol-related consequences are defined as the social, economic and health problems associated with binge drinking. This first section looks at the alcohol-related motor vehicle crash data and will help you understand the impact or consequence this has on your community. While it is recognized that not all communities will experience exactly the same impact, the consequence this project is focused on reducing is motor vehicle crashes.

Motor Vehicle Crashes

One of the major consequences of drinking alcohol is motor vehicle crashes resulting in injury and death. Drinking and driving have significant negative consequences for Montana's population. Your task will be to use the motor vehicle crash information for your community, rate the data and compare it with the state data using Workbook Part 1 - Tables 2 through 4.

QUESTION 1 Motor Vehicle Crashes

Based on Tables 2 through 4 and any other local data, how do alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes in your community compare to alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Alcohol related crash rates from 2008-2012 for Meagher Co as compared to the MT state average shows that Meagher Co. has a smaller problem compared to the MT state average. There have been no reported alcohol related crash fatalities from 2008 to 2012 for both, all races and American Indians.

In 2008 Meagher Co had a higher crash rate than the MT state average with the rate per 100,000 population being 211.3 vs. the state average per 100,000 being 170.11. Overall, Meagher county saw lower than state average alcohol crash rates in the 5 individual years as well as the average of the 5 years together.

Underage Drinking and Driving

QUESTION 2 Underage Drinking and Driving

Based on workbook part 1 tables 5 through 7 and your community's own local data, how does underage drinking and driving in your community compare to drinking and driving across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Based on PNA data for 2008, 2010, and 2012 for Meagher County has a bigger underage drinking and driving problem than the state average for 2 out of the 3 years reported.

In 2008 Meagher Co has a 2.5 higher percentage point difference (16.6%) rate of students drinking and driving than the state average (14.1%).

In 2010 Meagher Co has a 1.9 higher percentage point difference (11.7%) rate of students drinking and driving than the state average (9.8%).

In 2012 Meagher Co. has a 3.5 lower percentage point difference (5.8%) rate of students drinking and driving than the state average (9.3%).

High School Students Riding in Car Driving by Someone Who Has Been Drinking

QUESTION 3 High School Students riding in a Car Driven by Someone Who Has Been Drinking

Based on workbook part 1 tables 8 through 10 and your community's own local data, how does high school students riding in a car driven by someone who has been drinking in your community compare students riding in a car driven by someone who has been drinking across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Based on Table 8 data for 2008, 2010 and 2012 Meagher Co. has a bigger problem with Meagher Co. High School students riding in a car driven by a drinking driver as compared to the MT state average.

In 2008 the total percentage point difference of Meagher Co. High School students riding with a drinking driver was 10.1% higher (43.2%) than the MT state average (33.1%).

In 2010 the total percentage point difference of Meagher Co. High School students riding with a drinking driver was 5.6% (33.9%) higher than the MT state average (28.3%).

In 2012 the total percentage point difference of Meagher Co. High School students riding with a drinking driver was .8% (24.5%) lower than the MT state average (25.3%).

It appears from viewing the crosstab data out of the 2012 PNA for Meagher co. that from 2008 to 2012 there was a decrease in most categories of students riding with a drinking driver, as well as an increase with students reporting never riding with a drinking driver. Possibly more prevention work or social media messages were out surrounding drinking and driving between 2010 and 2012.

Final Consequence Question

QUESTION 4

Based on all of the consequence data analyzed here and your answers to Questions 1 through 3, how is motor vehicle crashes, underage drinking and driving, and high school students riding in vehicles driven by driver who had been drinking impacting your community? Explain the rationale for your response.

Overall when comparing Questions 1-3 and tables 2-10 it could be noted that underage drinking and driving as well as students reporting riding with a drinking driver is creating a negative impact on Meagher Co. This can be seen in the higher than state average rates in each of the above mentioned PNA categories for 2008 and 2010. In 2012 Meagher Co dip below the state average in all of the above mentioned categories. If that number doesn't continue to decrease and youth continue to drink, drink and drive, or ride with a drinking driver we can expect to see higher alcoholism, alcohol crash rates, and alcohol crash fatalities in the future for Meagher Co.

CONSUMPTION – PART 3

This section looks at consumption data and will help you identify which alcohol-related consumption problems are greatest in your community. Consumption data includes binge drinking, underage drinking and driving, and high school students riding in cars driven by someone drinking. While it is recognized that not all communities will experience exactly the same problems the specific focus for the SPF SIG will be binge drinking.

Underage Binge Drinking

QUESTION 5 Underage Binge Drinking

Based on workbook part 1 tables 11 through 14 and your community's own local data, how does underage binge drinking in your community compare to underage binge drinking across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Based on Table 11 data for 2008, 2010 and 2012 Meagher Co. has a similar to the state average problem of Meagher Co students binge drinking in the past 2 weeks.

In 2008, Meagher Co. had a .3 (24.2%) lower percentage point difference of student's binge drinking than the MT state average (24.5%).

In 2010, Meagher Co. had a 1.5 (22.9%) higher percentage point difference of student's binge drinking than the MT state average (21.4%).

In 2012, Meagher Co. had a 6.2% (15%) lower percentage point difference of student's binge drinking than the MT state average (21.2%).

Adult Binge Drinking

QUESTION 6 Adult Binge Drinking

Based on Tables 15 and 16 and your community's own local data, how does adult binge drinking in your community compare to adult binge drinking across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Based on key informant interviews, one conclude that Meagher County has a similar problem as MT state for binge drinking among adults. It is accepted by local taverns, attorneys, and judges. Prosecution for alcohol related offenses are often overlooked or thrown out.

Underage Drinking (30 Day Use for Alcohol)

QUESTION 7 Underage Drinking Based on Tables 17 through 19 and your community's own local data, how does underage drinking in your community compare to underage drinking across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Based on PNA data provided in table 17 for 2008, 2010 and 2012 Meagher Co. has a lower rate of 30 day alcohol use among Meagher Co. students than the MT state average.

In 2008, Meagher Co. had a 3.1 (41.5%) higher percentage point difference of students drinking in the past 30 days than the MT state average (38.4%).

In 2010, BH Co. had a .9 (34.1%) lower percentage point difference of students drinking in the past 30 days than the MT state average (35%).

In 2012, BH Co. had a .6 (34.6%) lower percentage point difference of students drinking in the past 30 days than the MT state average (35.1%).

Prescription Drug Abuse by Youth (30 Day Use)

QUESTION 8 Prescription Drug Abuse

Based on Tables 20 and 22 and your community's own local data, how does the data about prescription drug abuse by youth in your community compare to the same data across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Based on PNA data provided in Table 20 for 2008, 2010 and 2012 Meagher Co. has a bigger problem with prescription drug use among High School students than the MT state average.

In 2008, 30 day use of prescription drugs for Meagher Co. High School students was a 7.3 higher percentage point difference than the MT state average of 0.

In 2010, 30 day use of prescription drugs for Meagher Co. High School students was a 5 (9%) higher percentage point difference than the MT state average (4%).

In 2012, 30 day use of prescription drugs for BH Co. High School students was a .8 (4.3%) higher percentage point difference than the MT state average (3.5%).

Final Consumption Question

QUESTION 9

Based on all of the consumption data analyzed here and your answers to Questions 5 through 8, how are underage drinking, binge drinking, and prescription drug abuse impacting your community? Explain the rationale for your response.

Based on the consumption data Meagher Co. is being impacted about the same as the state average, with consumption rates either slightly higher or lower than the state average with underage drinking. Meagher Co. is being greatly impacted by prescription drug use/abuse with

reported use rates considerably higher than the state average. It is promising to see a drastic reduction in prescription drug use rates being reported by Meagher co HS students in 2012.

RISK FACTORS - PART 3

Perception of Parental Disapproval/Attitude

QUESTION 10 Parental Attitudes and Disapproval

Based on workbook part 1 table 23 and your community's own local data, how does the data about parental attitudes and disapproval towards alcohol/drug use in your community compare to the same data across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Based on PNA data provided in Table 23 for 2008, 2010, and 2012 Meagher Co's students have a lower perception of parental disapproval of alcohol/drug use than the MT state average, which means Meagher Co. has a bigger problem than MT state with perception of parental disapproval of alcohol/drug use.

In 2008-Meagher Co. HS students reported a 7.6 lower percentage point difference (72.7%) rate of perceived parental disapproval than the state average (80.3%).

In 2010-Meagher Co. HS students reported a 7.5 lower percentage point difference (74.3%) rate of perceived parental disapproval than the state average (81.8%).

In 2012-Meagher Co. HS students reported a 2.2 lower percentage point difference rate (79.6%) of perceived parental disapproval than the state average (81.8%).

Perception of Peer Disapproval/Attitude

QUESTION 11 Peer Attitudes and Disapproval

Based on workbook part 1 table 24 and your community's own local data, how does the data about peer attitudes and disapproval towards alcohol/drug use in your community compare to the same data across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Based on PNA data in Table 24 Meagher Co. has higher perception of peer disapproval toward alcohol/drug use than the MT state average for 2008, 2010, and 2012. This means that BH Co. has a smaller problem than the MT state average.

In 2008, Meagher Co. had a .8 (63.5%) higher percentage point difference of peer perceived disapproval of alcohol/drugs than the MT state average (55.8%).

In 2010, Meagher Co. had a 2 (62.4%) lower percentage point difference of peer perceived disapproval of drugs/alcohol than the MT state average (64.4%).

In 2012, Meagher Co. had a 2.4 (69.1%) higher percentage point difference of peer perceived disapproval of drugs/alcohol than the MT state average (66.7%)

Perceived Risk/Harm of Use

QUESTION 12 Perceived Risk/Harm of Use

Based on workbook part 1 tables 26 through 30 and your community's own local data, how does the data about perceived risk/harm of use in your community compare to the same data across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Based on PNA data provided in Table 26 for 2008, 2010 and 2012 Meagher Co. has a lower percentage of students who believe it is wrong to drink alcohol. This means that Meagher Co. has a bigger problem than the MT state average of students believing it isn't wrong to drink alcohol.

In 2008, Meagher Co. had a 34 (53.9%) lower percentage point difference than the state average rate (87.9%) of students believing it is wrong to drink alcohol.

In 2010, Meagher Co. had a 5.6 (62.1%) lower percentage point difference than state average rate (67.6%) of students believing it is wrong to drink alcohol.

In 2012, Meagher Co. had a .9 (72.5%) higher percentage point difference than state average rate (71.6%) of students believing it is wrong to drink alcohol.

Based on PNA data provided in Table 27 for 2008, 2010 and 2012 Meagher Co. has a smaller problem than the state of MT as a whole for a lower percentage of students believe it is cool to drink alcohol regularly.

In 2008, Meagher Co. had a 24.8 (37.1%) higher percentage point difference than the state average rate (27.9%) of students believing it is cool to drink alcohol.

In 2010, Meagher Co. had a .8 (24.2%) lower percentage point difference than state average rate (25.4%) of students believing it is cool to drink alcohol.

In 2012, Meagher Co. had a 8.7 (14.8%) lower percentage point difference than state average rate (23.5%) of students believing it is cool to drink alcohol.

Based on PNA data provided in Table 28 for 2008, 2010 and 2012 Meagher Co. has a bigger problem than the state of MT as a whole for a lower percentage of students perceive risk of harm if having 1-2 alcoholic drinks every day.

In 2008, Meagher Co. had a 3.5 (57.7%) lower percentage point difference state average rate (61.2%) of students who perceive risk of daily drinking.

In 2010, Meagher Co. had a 3.9 (60.5%) lower percentage point difference than state average rate (64.4%) of students who perceive risk of daily drinking.

In 2012, Meagher Co. had a 7.5 (71.6%) higher percentage point difference than state average rate (64.1%) of students who perceive risk of daily drinking.

Based on PNA data provided in table 29 for 2008, 2010 and 2012 Meagher Co. has a bigger problem than the state of MT as a whole for a lower percentage of students do not perceive risk of harm for having 5+ alcoholic drinks every weekend (binge drinking).

In 2008, Meagher Co. had a 6.2 (67.7%) higher percentage point difference than the state average rate (73.9%) of students who perceive risk of harm for binge drinking.

In 2010, Meagher Co. had a 9.3 (66.6%) lower percentage point difference than state average rate (75.9%) of students who perceive risk of harm for binge drinking.

In 2012, Meagher Co. had a 4.6 (80.6%) higher percentage point difference than state average rate (76%) of students who perceive risk of harm of binge drinking.

Based on PNA data provided in Table 30 Meagher Co. has a bigger problem than the state of MT as a whole for a lower percentage of students perceive that neighbors will not think it is wrong for them to drink alcohol for 2008, 2010, and 2012.

In 2008, Meagher Co. had a 9.8 (62.1%) lower percentage point difference than the state average rate (71.9%) of students who perceive neighbors think it is wrong for youth to drink alcohol.

In 2010, Meagher Co. had a 7.5 (60.1%) lower percentage point difference than state average rate (67.6%) of students who perceive neighbors think it is wrong for youth to drink alcohol.

In 2012, Meagher Co. had a 7 (62.1%) lower percentage point difference than state average rate (69.1%) of students who perceive neighbors think it is wrong for youth to drink alcohol.

Family Communication around Alcohol/Drug Use

QUESTION 13 Family Communications around Alcohol/Drug Use

Based on workbook part 1- table 25 and your community's own local data, how does the data about family communication around alcohol/drug use in your community compare to the same data across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Based on PNA data provided in Table 25 Meagher Co. has a bigger problem than the state of MT as a whole for a lower percentage of students have talked with a parent about the dangers of alcohol or drug use during the past 12 months.

In 2008, Meagher Co. had a 23.3 (38.8%) lower percentage point difference of students reporting talking to parents about the dangers of drugs/alcohol in the past 12 months as compared to the MT state average (62.1%).

In 2010, Meagher Co. had a 4.5 (55.3%) lower percentage point difference of students reporting talking to parents about the dangers of drugs/alcohol in the past 12 months as compared to the MT state average (59.8%).

In 2012, Meagher Co. had a 3.1 (64.1%) higher percentage point difference of students reporting talking to parents about the dangers of drugs/alcohol in the past 12 months as compared to the MT state average (61%).

Alcohol Use is Causing Problems in Areas of Financial, Legal, Emotional, etc.

QUESTION 14 Alcohol is Causing Problems in Areas related to Financial, Legal, Emotional, etc.

Based on workbook part 1 table 31 and your community's own local data, how does the data about problems related to financial, legal, emotional, etc., around alcohol/drug use in your community compare to the same data across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Based on PNA data provided in Table 31, Meagher Co students report a lower percentage of students believing alcohol is causing problems related to financial, legal, and emotional costs in Meagher Co.

In 2008, Meagher Co. had a 5.6 (4.6%) lower percentage point difference than state average rate (10.2%) of students believing that alcohol is causing problems in Meagher Co.

In 2012, Meagher Co. had a 5.6 (3%) lower percentage point difference than state average rate (8.6%) of students believing that alcohol is causing problems in Meagher Co.

In 2012, Meagher Co. had a 4.6 (4.3%) lower percentage point difference than state average rate (8.9%) of students believing that alcohol is causing problems in Meagher Co.

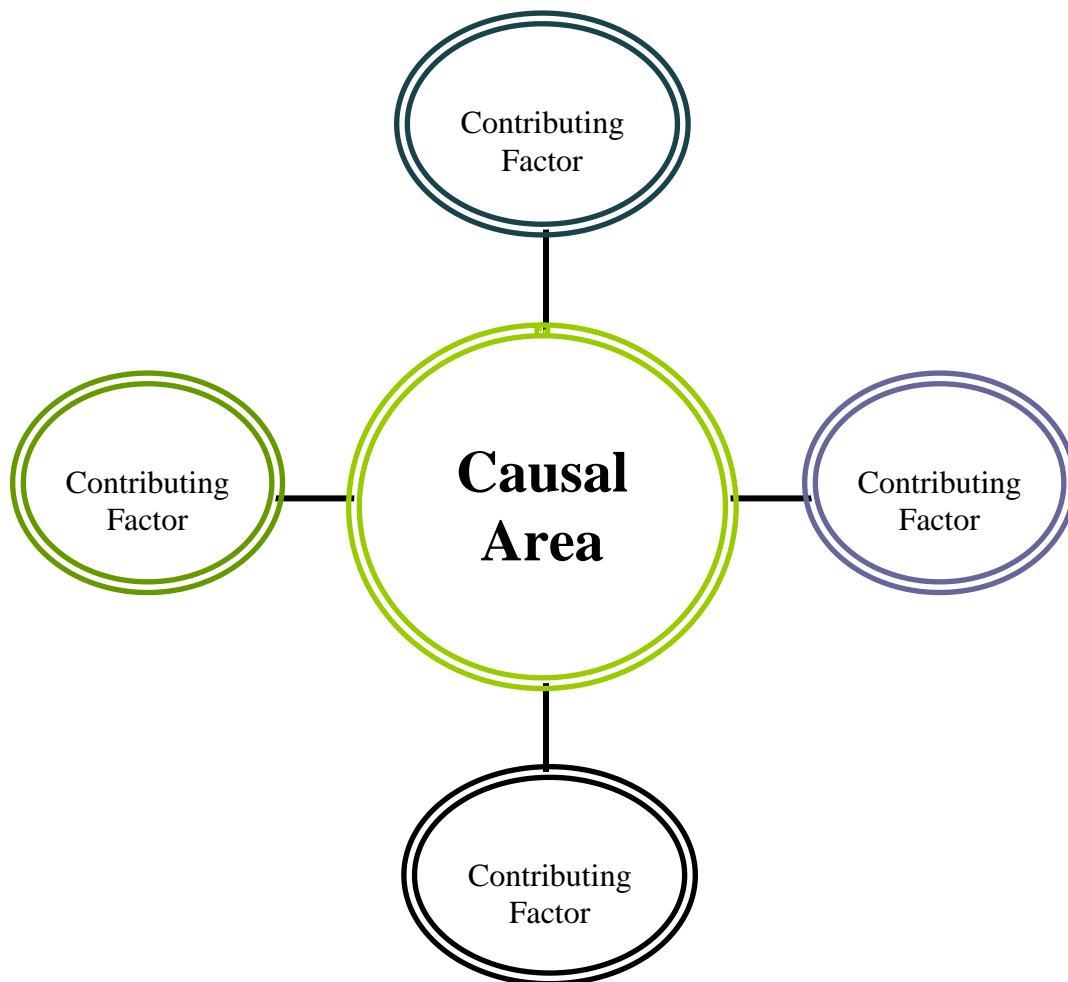
Final Risk Factors Question**QUESTION 15**

Based on the risk data collected in questions 10 through 14, how is your community affected by the risk factors outlined above? Explain the rationale for your response.

Based on the risk data collected in questions 10-14 Meagher County is being negatively affected by alcohol on many levels. For example, in 2008, 2010, and 2012 Meagher County youth report lower than state average rates of talking with a parent about the dangers of alcohol and drugs in the past 12 months. In 2008, 2010, and 2012 Meagher County youth report lower than state average rates of thinking its wrong to drink alcohol. Meagher Co students do not perceive risk of harm for either drinking 1-2 drinks daily or binge drinking. Meagher Co youth perceive for 2008, 2010, and 2012 that neighbors will not think it's wrong for students to drink alcohol. Per PNA data, Meagher Co youth also do not believe alcohol is causing financial, legal, or emotional problems for report for 2008, 2010, and 2012.

The above mentioned PNA findings show that more discussion needs to happen in the home surrounding alcohol and drug use, effects, and cost.

Causal Areas



Task Two:
Gather Data on Four Causal Areas

RETAIL AVAILABILITY – PART 3

Compliance Checks

The selling of alcohol to minors or to individuals who are intoxicated can contribute to the misuse of alcohol in your community. One measure of this is the failure of compliance checks by retail outlets. Collect the following data for your community. If compliance checks are conducted by more than one agency, it will be necessary to collect data from multiple law agencies in your community (Sheriff, Deputy, City Police, Tribal Law Enforcement, and Highway Patrol). In some counties, the DUI Task Force may have compliance check data available.

QUESTION 16 Compliance Checks

Based on Workbook Part 2 (Local Data) - Table 2-3 does the failure percent seem to be rising or staying the same. Discuss the impact this may be having on your community.

Unfortunately the data regarding compliance checks is hard to interpret as there was only one round of compliance checks conducted between 2008 and 2012. Compliance checks were conducted in 2010 with 6 businesses surveyed and none failing. This gives Meagher Co. a 100% compliance rate for that round.

No businesses have been cited since 2010 for underage sales to a minor.

The lack of compliance checks conducted consistently in Meagher Co. could have an impact on the diligence of id checking as there is no fear of compliance check failure.

QUESTION 17 Compliance Checks

If your community does not do compliance checks, does them infrequently, or if residents have no knowledge of the results of compliance checks, how might this affect binge drinking and drinking & driving in your community? Please the rationale for your response.

Meagher Co's infrequent use of compliance checks and posting of results could result in higher rates of drinking and driving as well as binge drinking due to a lower perception of harm resulting from over service as well as service to underage.

Alcohol Seller/Server Training

QUESTION 18 Alcohol Merchant Retail Sales Training

Discuss the trends shown in Workbook Part 2 (Local Data) - Table 2-4. How does the number of Alcohol Merchant Retail Sales Trainings and number of people trained vary over time? Is this trend consistent with the relative growth rate of alcohol licenses and the turn-over rate of alcohol servers in your community? Discuss the implications of this trend for binge drinking and drinking and driving in our community.

Prior to SB 29 making RBSS training mandatory, attendance at RBSS trainings was low. There was a peak in attendance to RBSS training in 2011 with 45 merchants attending one of the two classes provided. 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2012 combined only equaled 25 merchants trained in 4 trainings.

In May of 2012 Lisa Scates from Liquor Control DOR referenced 16 liquor licenses in Meagher Co., workbook part 1 table 32 (county liquor license data sheet) states there are 10 liquor licenses in Meagher Co. If this reduction in liquor licenses is correct then the low rates of RBSS attendance would make sense.

One Meagher Co establishment was noted to have a “fine jar” on the bar to collect money from patrons who wanted to smoke inside the building after the, Clean Indoor Air Act was instated.

They would use money to pay fines incurred from violations.

This is an example of the “wild west” mentality regarding regulations of tobacco and possibly alcohol use. If Meagher Co. taverns only do the minimum to stay in compliance with SB29 they may be over serving patrons which could lead to more DUI’s as well as societal cost associated with alcohol use.

QUESTION 19 Alcohol Merchant Retail Sales Training

If you community does not hold RBSS trainings, how might this affect binge drinking and drinking and driving in your community?

Local community holds RBSS trainings.

Retail Availability Questions

QUESTION 20

Based on information gathered about liquor licenses Workbook Part 1 - Table 32, alcohol compliance checks, Alcohol Merchant Retail Sales Trainings and other local data, what are there retail-availability problems that might contribute to binge drinking and drinking and driving and their consequences in your community? Explain the rationale for your response.

Based on information provided in workbook part 1-table 32 Meagher Co has the 2nd highest amount of liquor licenses based on rate per 100,000 population with 519.75, the only county higher is Daniels Co. This information would lead us to believe that Meagher Co’s retail

availability is high based on population which may lead to higher rates of binge drinking as well as drinking and driving.

Also, when speaking with DOR it seems the amount of liquor licenses could be higher than the # reported in workbook part 1 table 32 as DOR stated there were 13 licenses this month (January) in May, 2013

QUESTION 21

Based on the above considerations, to what degree do you believe retail availability is impacting the binge drinking and drinking and driving and its consequences in your community? Place an "X" on the scale below. Explain the rationale for your response.

No impact

0 1 2 3 4 5 6X 7 8 9 10

Major impact

Retail availability plays a major role in promoting a pro-drinking and drinking and driving culture in Meagher Co. Meagher Co. does not conduct compliance checks on a regular basis as well as through key informant interviews it was mentioned that some taverns rebelled against Montana state laws, such as the "clean indoor act" by having a "fine jar" on the bar to pay for fines from smoking indoors. Meagher Co. has a the 2nd largest rate per 100,00 of liquor licenses (10) per population size (1,924). The factors listed above could contribute to high rates of underage drinking, binge drinking, and drinking and driving, which has a negative impact on Meagher Co.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE – PART 3

QUESTION 22 Conviction Rates

Based on Table 2-5, discuss the impact the conviction rate may be having on your community.

It was noted that there were 3 filings one for DUI, MIP, and open container, however, it is not clear the outcome of those filings.

Based on key informant interviews it was mentioned that there is inconsistent sentencing for alcohol/drug related crimes as well as many plea deals.

QUESTION 23

Based on Workbook Part 2 Table 2-6, identify any specific type of crime that has a conviction or dismissal rate noticeably different than others.

Based on workbook part 2 table 2-6 there was only one filing for 2012 for controlled substance arrest and the outcome of that filing is unknown, however, based on key informant interviews there is a lack of support for holding alcohol/drug related offenders responsible for crimes based on a sympathetic attitude of the county commissioners, county attorney, and judges. It was also mentioned in key informant interviews that there are many plea deals accepted for alcohol/drug related offenses. Based on the key informant interview one could conclude the conviction rate for alcohol/drug related offenses would be low.

Key Informant Interviews with Law Enforcement

As part of this environmental assessment you will need to conduct interviews of key law enforcement officers. If your jurisdiction is served by both a police department and a sheriff's department you are encouraged to do an interview with both the Chief of Police and the Sheriff but consider what interviews would be the most appropriate and informative for your community. Other law enforcement to consider includes Tribal Law Enforcement, Highway Patrol, Code Enforcement, Fish and Game or Forest Service.

QUESTION 24 Key Law Enforcement Interviews

Based on your interviews with law enforcement officers others on this topic, what efforts are your law enforcement agencies pursuing to address binge drinking and drinking and driving in your community?

There is a large festival held annually just outside of White Sulphur Springs, it is called Red Ants Pants Music Festival. The festival brings an extra approximate 13,000 people into the sleepy little town. Law enforcement pulls in extra help from MHP during Red Ants Pants festival or Labor day festivities to assist with the increase in population. Law enforcement currently offers in-school awareness campaigns such as, Every 15 minutes, also a ticket free jamboree (for HS seniors that stay MIP free).

QUESTION 25 Key Law Enforcement Interviews

Based on your interviews with law enforcement officers others on this topic, what efforts are your law enforcement agencies NOT pursuing to address binge drinking and drinking and driving in your community? What appears to be the primary reasons they are not pursuing identified efforts?

Law enforcement stated that they are not conducting compliance checks for overservice. This is due to limited resources and man power.

Use of Local Ordinances

QUESTION 26 Use of Local Ordinances

Based on Workbook Part 2 (Local Data) - Table 2-7, discuss the application or enforcement of each ordinance that exists in your community. Is the ordinance applied consistently? Is use of the ordinance visible to the community? Does law enforcement view it as a useful tool in addressing alcohol-related problems?

Ordinances that are in place for hours and days of alcohol sales and minimum age of seller are enforced consistently. It is not apparent if the ordinance is visible to the community. Any server/sellers that received RBSS training, would know about minimum age requirements.

Based on key informant interviews, it is not clear if LE views these as useful tools for addressing alcohol-related problems.

QUESTION 27 Use of Local Ordinances

Are there ordinances which do not exist in your community but which may be especially effective in addressing your binge drinking or drinking and driving in your community? If so, which ones, and why?

Happy hour or drink special ordinances would be helpful in Meagher Co., this would limit the pro drinking culture, however, would be very difficult to get passed and enforced due to the social norms surrounding drinking in Meagher Co.

Other Local Data: Criminal Justice

Feel free to consider other local data that will help you better understand how and to what extent criminal justice issues in your community may contribute to binge drinking and its consequences in your community. For example, you may have information on a local DUI Taskforce that exists and its activity level. You may be able to assess information from your local drug courts. If you have other local data, describe the results here.

Criminal Justice Questions

QUESTION 28

Based on information gathered from alcohol conviction rates, use of local ordinances, key law enforcement interviews and other local data, how might the local criminal justice system be

contributing to binge drinking and its consequences in your community? Provide the rationale for your response.

Based on key informant interviews regarding the criminal justice system in Meagher Co. it was mentioned that most arrests for alcohol/drug related offenses end up in a plea deal. That sentencing for alcohol/drug related offenses is inconsistent. As well as lack of consequences for alcohol/drug related offenses for both youth and adults

It the above mentioned statement is common knowledge in Meagher Co. this could contribute to higher rates of binge drinking, drinking and driving, and underage drinking. For youth and adults would have little fear of being convicted of an alcohol/drug related offense.

QUESTION 29

Based on the considerations in question 21, to what degree do you believe the concerns around criminal justice are contributing to binge drinking and its consequences in your community? Place an "X" on the scale below. Provide the rationale for your response.

No impact											Major impact
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8X	9	10	

Based on key informant interviews regarding the criminal justice system in Meagher Co. it was mentioned that most arrests for alcohol/drug related offenses end up in a plea deal. That sentencing for alcohol/drug related offenses is inconsistent. As well as lack of consequences for alcohol/drug related offenses for both youth and adults

It the above mentioned statement is common knowledge in Meagher Co. this could contribute to higher rates of binge drinking, drinking and driving, and underage drinking. For youth and adults would have little fear of being convicted of an alcohol/drug related offense.

SOCIAL AVAILABILITY – PART 3

Social availability includes the obtaining of alcohol from friends, associates and family members, but it also refers to the availability of alcohol at gatherings such as parties and other social events where the alcohol is provided as part of the event.

QUESTION 30 Prevention Needs Assessment

Based on workbook part 1 tables 35 and 36, how does student perception of being caught for drinking in your community compare to the perception across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Based on PNA data provided in Table 35 Meagher Co. has a smaller problem than the state of MT as a whole, for a larger % of students believe if they drank alcohol they would be caught by the police.

In 2008, Meagher Co. had a 3.4 (26.6%) higher percentage point difference of students thinking they would be caught by police if they drank alcohol than the state average (23.2%).

In 2010, Meagher Co. had a 7.5 (31.3%) higher percentage point difference of students thinking they would be caught by police if they drank alcohol than the state average (23.8%).

In 2012, Meagher Co. had a 2.7 (26%) lower percentage point difference of students thinking they would be caught by police if they drank alcohol than the state average (26.2%).

Based on PNA data provided in Table 36 Meagher Co. has a bigger problem than the state of MT as a whole, for a smaller % of students believe if they drank alcohol they would be caught by their parents.

In 2008, Meagher Co. HS students reported a 16.4 (68.2%) lower percentage point difference of perceived fear of being caught by parents if they drank alcohol than the state average (84.6%).

In 2010, Meagher Co. HS students reported a .1 (84.5%) higher percentage point difference of perceived fear of being caught by parents if they drank alcohol than the state average (84.4%).

In 2012, Meagher Co. HS students reported a 1.5 (82.7%) lower percentage point difference of perceived fear of being caught by parents if they drank alcohol than the state average (84.2%).

Social Availability Questions

QUESTION 31

Based on information gathered from law enforcement interviews, public opinion surveys, the Prevention Needs Assessment, and other local data what are the concerns around social availability that might contribute to binge drinking, drinking and driving, and respective consequences in your community? Provide the rationale for your response.

When looking at public opinion surveys only 1 out of 5 surveys said that parents wouldn't do much when discovering their child drinking. Most responded that the child would be grounded, however, LE wouldn't be contacted.

During a key interview w. LE it was noted that there is a lack of consequences seen for both youth and adults when faced with alcohol/drug trouble and that many youth have no fear of parental discipline.

If there is inconsistent parenting and a lack of consequences, this could lead to increased risk taking behavior such as drinking, drinking and driving, drug use, etc.

QUESTION 32

Based on these considerations, to what degree do you believe social availability is impacting binge drinking and drinking and driving and its consequences in your community? Place an "X" on the scale below. Provide the rationale for your response.

No impact											Major impact
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7X	8	9	10	

Based on PNA data, opinion surveys, and LE interviews, students report lower than state average fear of being caught by either police or parents if engaging in drinking. This perception could lead to more risk taking behavior. The perception exists that there is inconsistent enforcement of rules by parents, this coupled with student perception of not being caught could lead to high rates of drinking, drinking and driving, and drug use.

Promotion refers to attempts by alcohol retailers and the alcohol industry to increase demand through the marketing of their products. Once again, this will require some original data collection to acquire a sense of the depth and potential impact of various marketing tactics surrounding alcohol in your community.

Advertising

QUESTION 33 Advertising

Based on the data you collected regarding the level of advertising in local print media within your community, advertising via signage on buildings within your community and advertising via sponsorship of local events, is the overall level of alcohol advertising in your community excessive? Provide the rationale for your response.

Based on local data collection regarding advertising, the level of advertising is average. In 2012 The Meagher County News reported a total of 46 square inches of alcohol advertising. With roughly 52 weeks in a year this works out to almost 1 square inch a week.

The percentage of buildings advertising alcohol is 14% with 11% containing 3 or more alcohol signs.

QUESTION 34 Advertising

Based on the data collected regarding the level of advertising in local print media within your community, advertising via signage on buildings within your community and advertising via sponsorship of local events, how might the magnitude of alcohol advertising in your community be impacting binge drinking and drinking and driving and its consequences?

Alcohol advertising in Meagher County is low, which would indicate a low impact on promoting binge drinking and drinking and driving. 9 community events were listed in White Sulphur Springs (Meagher Co) of those none were sponsored by alcohol serving establishments. Based on community event sponsorships, advertising in the small downtown area, as well as no alcohol advertising billboards, the impact of alcohol advertising in Beaverhead Co. appears to be low.

QUESTION 35 Alcohol-Related News Articles

Based on the data collected regarding the number of news articles in contrast to the amount of advertising in local print media within your community, how do you think alcohol use is being portrayed? How do you think this is impacting binge drinking and drinking and driving in your community?

Unable to determine based on lack of local data, there was not a total amount of ads to consider.

Promotion Questions

QUESTION 36

Based on information gathered from sponsorships, advertising and other local data, what are the concerns around promotion that might contribute to binge drinking and drinking and driving and the associated consequences in your community? Explain the rationale for your response.

I do not have the information regarding alcohol sponsorship of local events, thus cannot explain the impact of alcohol sponsorships on local rates of binge drinking and drinking and driving.

QUESTION 37

Based on these considerations, to what degree do you believe promotion is impacting binge drinking and its consequences in your community? Place an "X" on the scale below. Explain the rationale for your response.

No impact											Major impact
0	1	2	3	4X	5	6	7	8	9	10	

Alcohol advertising in Meagher County is low, which would indicate a low impact on promoting binge drinking and its consequences in Meagher Co. 9 community events were listed in White Sulphur Springs (Meagher Co) of those none were sponsored by alcohol serving establishments. 14% of the downtown buildings in White Sulphur had alcohol advertising on their building, of those 11% had 3 or more alcohol advertisements. There were are no billboards in Meagher Co.

Based on no community event sponsorships involving alcohol, minimal advertising in the small downtown area, as well as no alcohol advertising billboards, the impact of alcohol advertising in Beaverhead Co. appears to be low.

SCHOOL POLICIES – PART 3

QUESTION 38

Based on information gathered from your school districts, what are the concerns around how those policies contribute to either the underage substance use or reduce underage substance abuse and the associated consequences in your community? Explain the rationale for your response.

There was no concern based on school policies contributing to underage substance abuse or reducing substance abuse. Meagher Co. high school has an extensive alcohol, tobacco, and other drug policy that includes, alcohol, tobacco, and other drug testing in the school. Chew tobacco is treated the same as cigarettes, and the school policy is enforced equally and at all times.

QUESTION 39

Based on these considerations, to what degree do you believe your school district's policies and programs in your community are impacting binge drinking and its consequences in your community? Place an "X" on the scale below. Explain the rationale for your response.

No impact											Major impact
0	1	2X	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

School policies for Meagher Co. HS is extensive and addresses suspension, extra-curricular activities, as well as locker searches with drug dogs as well as alcohol sensor tests.

MEDICAL FIELD INFORMATION – PART 3

QUESTION 40

Based on information gathered from local hospitals, pharmacies, and prescribers, what are the concerns around prescription drug abuse in your area? Explain the rationale for your response.

Unfortunately no ER data was available. When conducting our key informant interview with the county health nurse, she alluded to the reasoning behind prescription drug problems in Meagher Co could be, the drugs are over prescribed, lack of monitoring, and health education.

QUESTION 41

Based on these considerations, to what degree do you believe the medical field data you collect is impacting prescription drug abuse and its consequences in your community? Place an "X" on the scale below. Explain the rationale for your response.

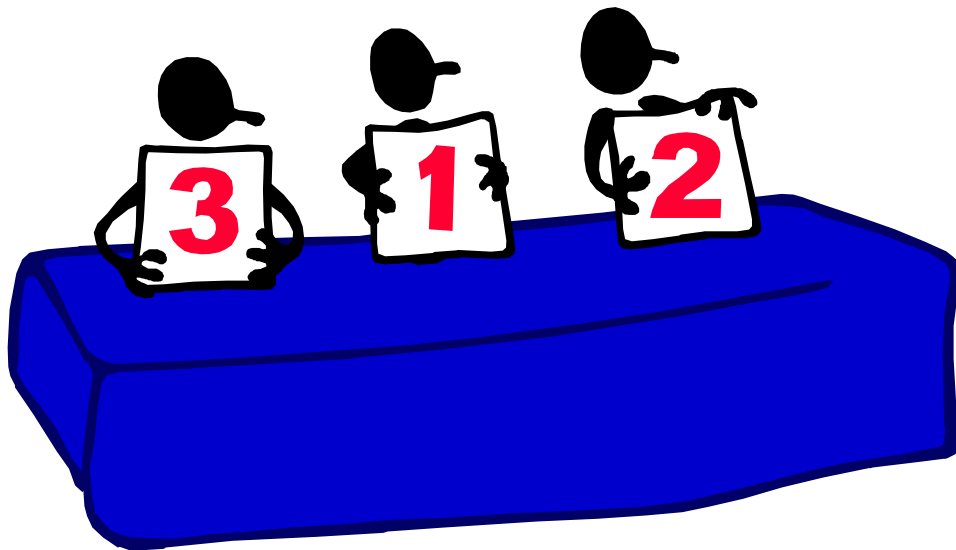
No impact

Major impact

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7X 8 9 10

The medical profession seems very busy, as they couldn't conduct the interview, which would be consistent with the health nurses reporting of lack of monitoring and health education. No time for extra education or research.

Prioritization



Task Three:
**Rank the Four Causal Areas from the Greatest Contributor to Your
Community's Problems to the Smallest Contributor**

Prioritizing

The next stage involves prioritizing the causal areas. The first step is achieved by placing the appropriate scores from Questions 14, 22, 25, and 29 next to its related causal area. Based on the scores, rank each causal area with 1 being the highest priority and 4 the lowest. In the case of a tie, decide which area is of higher priority for your community in relation to binge drinking, drinking and driving, and motor vehicle crashes. After having completed the ranking, explain the rationale for your rankings on the next page.

The prioritization will be the basis of for determining which combination of environmental prevention policies, practices and programs are strategically best for your community.

Score	Rank	Causal Area
7	2	Prescription Drug
2	6	School Policy
8	1	Criminal Justice
6	4	Retail Availability
7	3	Social Availability
4	5	Promotion

QUESTION 42

Provide the rationale for your rankings of the causal factors.

When ranking the causal factors on a scale of 0-10 with 0 being no impact on the community and 10 being major impact on the community and ranked each category based on the information collected in informant interviews, PNA data charts, as well as opinion surveys. Causal factors with the highest score received a 1 or 2, causal factors with the lowest score would get a 5 or 6.

The ranking system mentioned above is an accurate representation of the effect of the below mentioned categories in Meagher county. Data from the PNA, social opinion surveys, key informant interviews support the below ranking.

The criminal justice system was ranked #1 in gaining prevention focus for FY15, information provided through key informant interviews demonstrates there is a inconsistent sentencing in Meagher Co.

1. CRIMINAL JUSTICE

No impact

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8X	9	10
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Major impact

Based on key informant interviews regarding the criminal justice system in Meagher Co. it was mentioned that most arrests for alcohol/drug related offenses end up in a plea deal. That sentencing for alcohol/drug related offenses is inconsistent. As well as lack of consequences for alcohol/drug related offenses for both youth and adults

It the above mentioned statement is common knowledge in Meagher Co. this could contribute to higher rates of binge drinking, drinking and driving, and underage drinking. For youth and adults would have little fear of being convicted of an alcohol/drug related offense.

2. PRESCRIPTION DRUG ABUSE

No impact

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7X	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---	---	----

Major impact

The medical profession seems very busy, as they couldn't conduct the interview, which would be consistent with the health nurses reporting of lack of monitoring and health education. No time for extra education or research.

3. SOCAIL AVAILABILITY

No impact

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7X	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---	---	----

Major impact

Based on PNA data, opinion surveys, and LE interviews; students report lower than state average fear of being caught by either police or parents if engaging in drinking. This perception could lead to more risk taking behavior. The perception exists that there is inconsistent

enforcement of rules by parents. This coupled with student perception of not being caught could lead to high rates of drinking, drinking and driving, and drug use.

4. RETAIL AVAILABILITY

No impact Major impact

0 1 2 3 4 5 6X 7 8 9 10

Retail availability plays a major role in promoting a pro-drinking and drinking and driving culture in Meagher Co. Meagher Co. does not conduct compliance checks on a regular basis as well as through key informant interviews it was mentioned that some taverns rebelled against Montana state laws, such as the “clean indoor act” by having a “fine jar” on the bar to pay for fines from smoking indoors. Meagher Co. has a the 2nd largest rate per 100,00 of liquor licenses (10) per population size (1,924). The factors listed above could contribute to high rates of underage drinking, binge drinking, and drinking and driving, which has a negative impact on Meagher Co.

5. PROMOTION

No impact Major impact

0 1 2 3 4X 5 6 7 8 9 10

Alcohol advertising in Meagher County is low, which would indicate a low impact on promoting binge drinking and its consequences in Meagher Co. 9 community events were listed in White Sulphur Springs (Meagher Co) of those none were sponsored by alcohol serving establishments. 14% of the downtown buildings in White Sulphur had alcohol advertising on their building, of those 11% had 3 or more alcohol advertisements. There were no billboards in Meagher Co.

Based on no community event sponsorships involving alcohol, minimal advertising in the small downtown area, as well as no alcohol advertising billboards, the impact of alcohol advertising in Beaverhead Co. appears to be low.

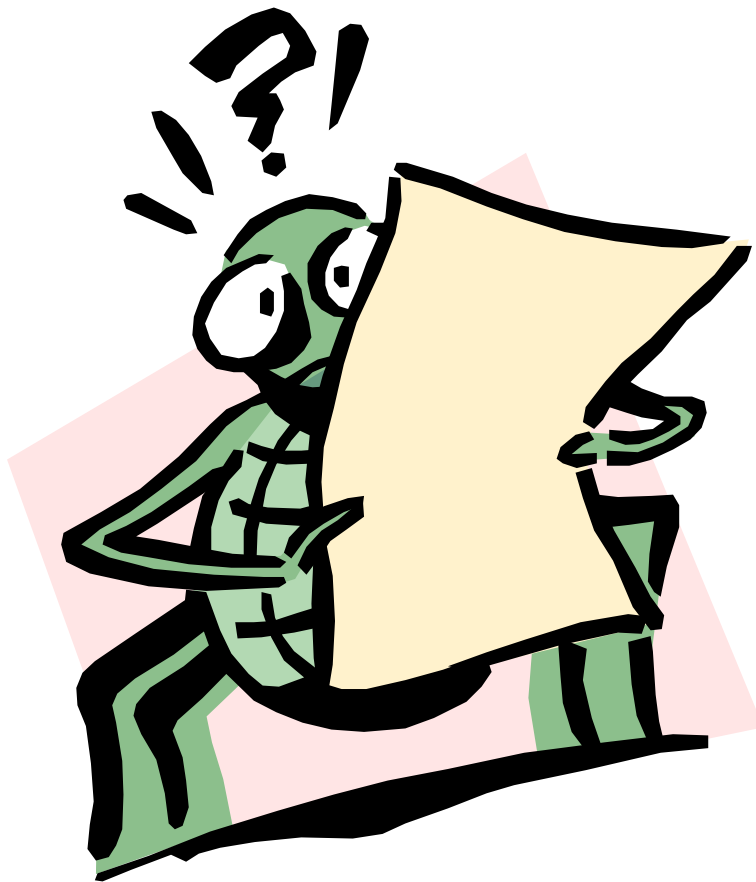
6. SCHOOL POLICY

No impact Major impact

0 1 2X 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

School policies for Meagher Co. HS is extensive and addresses suspension, extra-curricular activities, as well as locker searches with drug dogs as well as alcohol sensor tests.

Final Question



Task Five:
Determine What Combination of Causal Areas
Your Community should Target

Your Final Conclusions

Now that you have considered the data surrounding your community's alcohol problems, as well as each causal area for these problems, you need to decide what to do. This decision will ultimately be part of your community's SPF SIG Strategic Plan and lead to very specific environmental evidence-based strategies for you to implement. For now, think about your data and especially your final rankings on page 66 as well as your resource assessment on page 69. Also, mull over the possible connections among the four causal areas. Would it be possible to target social availability without also targeting criminal justice/law enforcement? Will changes in retail availability necessarily require changes in the enforcement of policy? Now answer the following question.

Final Needs Assessment Question

QUESTION 43

It is very unlikely that your community can or needs to address every causal area to impact existing binge drinking and drinking and driving problems. What combination of causal areas is most likely to produce changes in the environment which currently exists within your community? What specific causal factors will you target and why?

When looking at our ranking for Meagher Co causal areas our highest ranking causal areas are Prescription drug abuse and criminal justice. This ranking is backed through concern from key informant interviews with LE, medical service professional interviews; prevention needs assessment (PNA) data, and social availability surveys. In Meagher Co working with local prosecutors and judges to offer trainings for prosecuting the DUI may help promote consistent adjudication. We can also work with media advocacy to bring a consistent message to Meagher Co about the dangers of prescription drug abuse. Work with pharmacy and hospital staffs to help reduce the abuse of prescription drugs through education and promotion of the local "take back bin for Rx drugs."